

During our recent absence, we passed over the North Carolina Railroad, from Goldsboro' to Salisbury, and over the entire length of the Western North Carolina Railroad. We are pleased to be able to state that both roads give the best evidences of ability and energy in their management.

The North Carolina Railroad, we should judge, is doing a very fine business. It is well supplied with new engines and cars, and the speed of the mail train must be equal if not superior to that attained previous to the war. The repairs to the road have all been made of the most substantial character, and the facilities offered by the extensive works at "Company Shops," are made most advantageously available to this Company, and we were shown most beautiful and substantial work, in engines and cars, turned out at their shops.

If the vast body of land due the State under this Congressional grant is not frittered away by *sharp* land agents, we hope much good will result from its acquisition, and that by a proper and economical use of the proceeds resulting from its sale, the future prosperity of the State may be greatly enhanced. That this will be *done* we have great assurance, from the enviable reputation our present Governor enjoys for his ability and sterling integrity in all matters of finance. He has distinguished his administration rather in ferreting out the *sharp practices* of the agents of a former one, than by permitting himself to become the dupe of such. We take it that in selecting agents to transact important financial business for the State the *honesty* of the applicants will be considered in connection with his *loyalty*.

It has been suggested, with much force we think, that the long drought and extreme heat, which has been the source of much injury to crops in some localities, and the subject of universal complaint in all, have been our salvation ; that miasma cannot exist without moisture, and the long, hot and dry season continuing through June and July literally destroyed the noxious effluvia which usually poisons the atmosphere during the summer months.

The season is now approaching when vegetable

of the Union coming here, in fraternal embrace, approaching the common altar of a common country, and in the presence of the representatives of the whole—I say again, could the whole people of the United States witness all this, there would remain no further work for us to perform. [Applause.] The people of Massachusetts herself will have made up their minds that the speaker would be returned to Congress from that State [great applause]—until he had given a most assured assurance that he would do all in his power in Congress to recognize the equality and dignity of every man, every woman, every child, [applause]—including the sacred and inalienable right of every State under the constitution to representation in both houses of Congress. [Applause.]

Members of the Convention, I shall go in with no argument on this occasion. [Cries of "Go on."] The distinguished gentleman (Gen. Dix) who preceded me has said all that I would desire to say, much better than I could say it. I endorse, and give my glad pleasure in fully endorsing, all that he said, and commend by sentence, word by word, [Applause.]

The Cholera in Savannah.
SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.
The Board of Health reports 34 deaths for the week ending to-day, including 12 of whites and 22 of blacks. There were 9 cases of cholera among the blacks.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Major-General Barst, Assistant Commissioner of freedmen's affairs in Louisiana, has telegraphed for authority to employ five more physicians, stating that the cholera had assumed a serious aspect in the city of New Orleans, and would probably grow more malignant.